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SPORTS

LOOKED AS THOUGH FLYNN WAS TRYING TO LOSE

(Continued from Page 9)

Illicit lightbulb despite all Johnson could do to stop him.

Before the State police invaded the ring in the ninth and chased the fighters and everybody else to the corners, Johnson had cut Flynn up with the same short-arm uppercuts which wound up Jim Jeffries' fighting career. This time, however, the negro just gave them enough steam to make them sting. He never put his body behind a blow.

Flynn would bury himself in his ambush of gloves, then drive at Johnson, hoping to get inside the negro's guard and mix it at close quarters. He did get inside many times, and he found it mighty warm there. Johnson lifted his head back at regular intervals with right and left uppercuts, and the blood spattered like a thunder shower every time Jack landed.

Johnson showed dazzling speed when once he loosened up, but speed was not necessary. He was untouched save for a tap on the mouth, which cut his lip against his teeth, and he was not perspiring when the police took over Referee Smith's job.

Flynn began butting at Johnson's chin in the sixth round. After that he was leaping into the air every few minutes with his solid ivory dome aimed at Jack's jaw. It could have been no more pronounced if he had announced his intention of varying the usual fighting procedure with a little headwork of his own invention. Johnson looked grieved at first, after ward he merely held Flynn with warnings, but Flynn kept right along on his chosen way, bounding like a kangaroo in vain endeavors to get Jack's jaw and Jim's head in the same place at the same time.

The State police came armed when they did come. Captain Fornoff's coat flew back as he climbed into the ring, displaying a huge revolver belted to his waist and a row of gleaming cartridges. There was no argument, and a minute or two later Referee Smith announced that Johnson had won.

The net result of the nine rounds was first, the elimination of Jim Flynn as a white hope or much of a hope of any kind; second, \$30,000 in real money for Jack Johnson. It was paid over today by Promoter Curley. Where Curley himself will get off nobody seemed to know, and where Flynn was to find the cashier's window nobody seemed to care. There were 5000 people in the arena and there was quite a bit of money to be figured on; more than ten fights of the same kind would be worth.

Long before the end did come, ring-side opinion seemed to favor the view that Flynn was eager to be disqualified. He was helpless as a child and certainly made no effort to disguise his attempt to do with his skull what his gloves could not accomplish.

Referee Smith forced Flynn back toward his corner a half-dozen times. "Stop that butting," he would say, shaking his finger in Flynn's face. "Stop it, or I will disqualify you." "The nigger's holding me," Flynn roared back. "He's holding me all the time. He's holding me like this," and he offered to illustrate on the referee. Smith evaded the blood-smeared arms held toward him and waved the men together again.

TWELVE PLAYERS IN "Y" TENNIS

Twelve players have entered the Y. M. C. A. tennis tournament, which will commence Monday on the Hotel and Richards street courts. Drawings will be made at 10:30 this evening, and the list will be held open until that time.

Following are the entries to date: C. Axelrod, Jack Guard, Dr. Doremus Scudder, D. Baldwin, R. B. Rietow, A. E. Larimer, C. J. Hoogs, R. M. Cross, L. Redington, M. J. Johnson, A. Marshall, J. S. Nelson.

Orozco's rebel forces are scattering to get close to the American border line, where they can carry on a guerrilla warfare.

Thomas Mills of Superior, Wis., is likely to be unanimously elected grand exalted ruler of the Elks.

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REFEREE WELSH LOST

(Continued from Page 9)

Ad Wolgast is still champion of the world.

Officially, according to Referee Jack Welsh, Joe Rivers was counted out just before the gong clanged the end of the thirteenth round. Unofficially, while Rivers was stretched on his back on the canvas claiming a foul to which Welsh paid no heed, the title holder was staggering around the ring, also practically out, although on his feet, thanks to the helping hand of Welsh, who pulled Wolgast up with one hand while he was counting Rivers out with the other.

Wolgast's trouble, so he claimed, came from falling over Rivers just as he had dropped, the Mexican. He struck the latter's knee, and was so helpless that he had to be carried from the ring by his seconds.

It was a scene unparalleled in ring history. Welsh, with his indecision in rendering his verdict, which finally gave Ad Wolgast a knockout victory, added to the confusion, and thousands of the galleries and even many at the ringside were not sure who had won until they had left the arena and met friends outside.

Pandemonium reigned at the ringside. The crowd stood, partly in wonder, until Welsh came to the edge of the ring. Not knowing whether Rivers had been counted out or whether he had saved him, Welsh was asked his decision.

"Wolgast wins the fight," said the coatless referee. "I did not think the blow was low, and I counted Rivers out. Joe was down for the full count before the gong sounded."

Half a hundred men swarmed into the ring to express their opinion of the arbitrator from San Francisco. "I tell you that sort of thing will not go in Los Angeles," shouted a prominent attorney. "You may pull off that sort of thing in San Francisco but not down here. Wolgast fouled Rivers. You didn't give the boy a square count, and you robbed him."

Severals of such charges were made and Welsh, having escaped from his unenviable position, the crowd remained, each man to argue with himself as to just what happened.

In the meantime Wolgast was removed from the ring to his dressing room, while Rivers, beaten, but far from disgraced, walked up the road to his own quarters, hundreds following to cheer him.

Personally, I didn't see the punch which Rivers and his people claimed was a foul, since Rivers had his back turned. It didn't look low, so far as the writer could see, and Jimmy Cofforth, across the ring and in an excellent position to watch what was happening, declares the blow a fair one.

It was well toward the close of the thirteenth round and came with the most surprise because the Mexican had been doing some remarkable work, while Wolgast was unquestionably tiring. Not more than twenty seconds before it was time for the gong Wolgast rushed Rivers almost to the latter's own corner and sent a hard left to the pit of the stomach.

Rivers, first of all, put his hands to his face as to ward off a punch to the jaw, then dropped them and sank to the floor, apparently in agony.

Wolgast, for a moment, stood off to one side, and then unaccountably catapulted over the fallen Rivers. Joe Levy, manager of Rivers, claimed that a right cross had practically knocked out the champion in that very moment, but the pictures show that Ad was struck by River's knee as he fell and was injured in consequence.

Welsh, meanwhile, was tolling off the seconds over Rivers, who made no effort to stand on his feet. Wolgast, staggering around the ring, almost sank at the referee's knees and Welsh committed the mistake of putting out a hand to help Ad once more to his feet.

In spite of the claim that Welsh did not count the full ten seconds, there is no doubt but that he did count ten. The bell rang almost simultaneously with the end of the count and right there is where it looks as if Welsh made his serious error.

By all means, the round, should have been declared as ended and the men sent back for the fourteenth in the best possible shape. As matters looked, the chances are that Wolgast could not have responded because of his own injuries. Such injuries, whether accidental or not, are all in the luck of the game, and if it meant the changing of the title that is something that could not be helped.

There is no question but that Jack Welsh's sympathies were with Wolgast in his match, and although I believe him to be an absolutely honest arbitrator, he lost his head in his work this afternoon. At no stage of the proceedings did Rivers show a

FACTS ABOUT AMERICAN FLAG ITS EMBLEMS AND MEANING

Lieut. G. E. Turner, U. S. A., Throws Light on History and the Origin of National Banner, Now One of the Oldest in the World.

"The American Flag" is the title of an article recently prepared by Lieut. G. E. Turner, U. S. A., Commandant of the Kamehameha cadets, in which that officer gives the result of exhaustive researches conducted into the history of the flag and its origin. The information he presents, he states, has been verified in every case and has never before been collected in a short article.

Lieut. Turner explains his reference to the "school colors" instead of to the "colors" or the U. S. colors, is for the purpose of explaining the significance of the eagle which appears on the top of the staff on the "school colors," but not on the U. S. colors, where a spike is used instead.

(By Lieut. G. E. Turner, Commandant of Kamehameha Cadets)

"Forever float that standard sheet! Where breathes the foe but falls before us— With Freedom's soil beneath our feet, And Freedom's banner streaming over us!"

Symbols and colors enabling nations to distinguish themselves from each other have from the most remote periods exercised a powerful influence upon mankind. A colored banner was one of the simplest and earliest of military designs. These colored banners, with stripes, symbols and devices of the chieftains, history, in general, has failed to appreciate. They were in times of peace but trivial ornaments but often in time of political or religious disturbances they gave ascendancy to party, and led armies to victory with more certain dispatch than all combinations of tactics and the most disinterested valor.

There are many different kinds of flags or cloth banners in use in our country and each has its particular place and meaning. In the United States Army the "Stars and Stripes" are used in three different ways which give rise to three different types of National Flag. The banner that is attached to poles and flies from sunrise until sunset is called "The Flag." The Flag is made of bunting and in three different sizes. The largest, which is properly speaking our National Ensign, is 36 by 20 feet and is called "The Garrison Flag." The next in size is "The Post Flag" is 20 by 10 feet. The smallest "The Storm Flag" measures 8 feet by 4 feet 2 inches. The second type is called "The Standard." This is the regimental silk banner carried by mounted soldiers. The third is "The Colors" which is the silk banner carried by foot-soldiers.

When Salute is Required. Custom requires no salute for the flag that is flying from poles or mast-heads, but soldiers and civilians alike render some mark of recognition when they pass either "The Standard" or "The Colors." It is common to speak of the "Stars and Stripes" whatever the form, as simply the Flag, but it is not the shape nor the size, but the meaning and what it stands for that counts for so much. A wholesome, instinctive respect for the flag is one of the first qualities of a true patriot.

Our school "Colors" is a silk banner, 5 feet 6 inches by 4 feet 4 inches, having 7 red and 6 white stripes and in the union are 46 white stars in a blue field. The border of the banner is a golden fringe. On the staff above the flag are fastened two silk cords having tassels at their ends and up on the top of the staff is an eagle.

Each and every part of this banner of ours is significant of something and each part has an interesting history. The stripes stand for the thirteen original colonies and the stars for the States of the Union, new stars being added on the fourth of July following the admission of new States. The red stands for Valor, the white for Purity or Patriotism and the blue for Fidelity.

The star is the oldest symbol on our flag. It was originally used to represent some heavenly body. The early histories of all peoples contains myths and legends of the stars, and tendency to clinch, and certainly the Michigander was given a shade by the referee when it came to clinching. So far as the count is concerned, had the same system been followed out as in San Francisco, where George Harting, official timekeeper, does the counting, there would have been no such mixup. Tom Jones had insisted that Welsh must do the counting, and the man who did the timing declares that not more than eight seconds had elapsed after the knockdown when the bell rang.

Added to the sensations of the day was the undisputed fact that at the time the climax came, Rivers was unquestionably the stronger of the two men, and looked to have an excellent chance of drawing the champion, and even to knock him out.

more particularly of the planets, and this star symbol was the representation of some star god. This symbol was early borrowed as a heraldic sign. In mediaeval time its significance was changed and today in heraldry the star is called a mullet. The early mullets all had six points but later five pointed stars were adopted. The "Star of Bethlehem" or Jewish star was represented as having six points. This is the star that was put on our coins but on the flag is the more modern five pointed star. It is possible that the five-pointed star was borrowed from the Coat-of-Arms of George Washington, Tassel Old Symbol.

The tassel is another symbol that is a very ancient origin. The Lord speaking to Moses, Exodus XXVIII, 36, in describing the sacred vestments of the high priest said, "And beneath at the foot of the same tunic around about, thou shalt make as it were pomegranates." As time went on the pomegranate, which stood for plenty, was changed in form and finally became a tassel. Upon the waist cord of the hassock of the monk appears this same tassel. In mediaeval times the union of State and Church was very strong and the tassel and cord appeared as part of the National Colors. It is significant of the many benefits conferred upon the State by the Church.

The fringe has a somewhat similar origin as it was first used in hangings for altars and on sacerdotal garments and sacred emblems. These symbols were used by Brahmins, Mohammedans, Buddhists, Jews, and Christians alike and upon the Colors that you salute at parade appear this self-same tassel, cord and fringe.

First Roman Flag.

The first ensigns of early Rome were poles upon which were placed sacred emblems of gold. These were called standards. At the very beginning of the ancient city there were two standards, the she-wolf adopted by Romulus and the eagle adopted by the Senate of Romulus. Many standards were used by the Romans, but in 87 B. C. Marius adopted the eagle with the thunderbolt in its claws, signifying Might and Power, as the standard of all the legends of Rome, and it appeared in battle with every legend during the remaining history of the great empire. Many nations have borrowed the Roman eagle. Russia has a double-headed eagle, Poland a white one and Austria the Emperor's eagle. The early colonists adopted the eagle as a national symbol, and it had for them an additional significance as eagles were plentiful in their new country and the feathers of this bird had been used by the Indians both as an ornament in time of peace and as a symbol in time of war.

Flag is Old.

Although our Republic is young, our flag is old in comparison with the present ensigns of the great nations of the earth. Our different colonies adopted flags and of the early revolutionary ones fifteen have been preserved. The Pine Tree and the Rattle-snake flags are well known. The first real attempt to form a common flag was in 1775. They kept the crosses of Britain but added thirteen red and white stripes. Washington's vessels flew the Pine Tree flag. In '76 a common flag of thirteen stripes alone was used. This was an English naval signal flag meaning "Form for Battle." In August 1777 Congress adopted the "Stars and Stripes." For some years various changes were made. In 1818 there were twenty stripes and twenty stars and about this time the present rules for the arrangement of stars and stripes were adopted. General Washington interested himself in the flag. It is supposed that it was his original sketch that "Betsy" Ross copied, in June, '76, in making the first "Stars and Stripes."

When First Flown.

Our flag was the first seen in England when the ship Bedford, Captain Mooers, of Nantucket, arrived in the Downs of February, 1783. The Emperor of China carried the "Stars and Stripes" into Chinese waters in 1784. When the "China" arrived at Canton the people were curious and described the new banner as "beautiful as a flower" and they called America Kaw-kee koh or flower-flag-country. The flag encircled the globe in 1790, and probably reached Hawaii in this year. It did not reach Japan until the Franklin entered a port of that country in July, 1799, and by this time the flag had entered ports of every nation in the world.

For over a hundred years our flag has been the emblem of liberty, humanity and fair dealing. From the banner of thirteen small colonies of two million inhabitants it has become the ensign of a hundred million free souls, flying gloriously over forty-eight great States and over beautiful islands in the Pacific and in the At-

lantic, ever standing for honor, righteousness and brotherly love. "And the star spangled banner in triumph shall wave— O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

GREAT AEROPLANE ADVANCE IS SHOWN IN PARIS EXHIBITION

An echo of the expressed determination of Frenchmen to excel all others in the development of the aeroplane, is found in an interesting account of the recent international aeroplane exhibition in Paris sent to Washington by Frank H. Mason, United States consul-general at the French capital says the New York Times.

This was the third such exhibition and Mr. Masque declares that it was unquestionably the most interesting and instructive exposition of its kind ever held in France. He says it was the object of intense and sustained popular interest, the daily attendance ranging from 30,000 to 50,000 persons. Everything about the exhibition, Mr. Mason says, indicated that real progress has been made in the development of the aeroplane, and that the people have great faith in its future.

"Of the 54 aeroplanes exhibited 15 were biplanes and 39 monoplanes. This proportion typifies the leading position which has been attained by the monoplane for military purposes, the one field in which the aeroplane has already won a commanding and permanent place. For campaigning

and military maneuvers the monoplane, being smaller, simpler, and therefore easier to pack and transport, will doubtless continue to hold the preference which it has already gained, while the advocates of the biplane claim for it superiority in long-distance flights, in carrying passengers, and for certain exhibition purposes.

"As notable features of the display could be mentioned, first, the fact that motors are lighter and work directly on the propeller shaft, the claim or other transmission gear having practically disappeared; second, the necessary struts and wires are reduced to a minimum, and every effort made to combine lightness with increased strength, third, the body of most machines, including the engine and the driver's seat, is inclosed in a metal or fabric sheath so as to resemble a winged torpedo, and great improvement has been made in strengthening and rendering elastic the running and sliding gear which first touches the ground on alighting.

"Perhaps the most striking novelty was the so-called limousine built by M. Bleriot for M. Deutch, which is a large monoplane fitted with a mahogany body, with windows on three sides like that of an automobile. The aerial chauffeur sits in front, while inside are four upholstered seats for passengers. There are doors on each side with air cushions to break the shock in case of abrupt landing. It is a curious looking machine and attracted great attention as the most definite step in the direction of adapting the

aeroplane to the transportation of passengers. It was tested recently at Etampes, and appears to have been entirely successful. All the latest aeroplanes show great improvement in respect to the protection and comfort of the aviator, and in the contests for military machines most governments now require not only comfortable seats but cases in which to carry tools and a variety of parts as well as a compass, thermometer, and maps, and even in some cases the installation of a wireless telegraphic apparatus.

"There were relatively few trophy machines, the principal ones being the Breguet, used by the aviator, Bregu, in his flight from Cassablanca to Fez; the Nieuport monoplane on which Helen won the Michelin cup in 1911, and the large biplane which captured The Daily Mail prize for the circuit of England.

Walter Parker, an old-time Southern Pacific politician in Southern California, is said to be dying.

Panama will be made to pay heavy penalties for disgraceful attacks on Americans in Panama City day before yesterday.

The reactionary Senate leaders have decided to jettison Senator Lorimer from the Senate to "clear the decks" for the fight against the Democrats.

A San Francisco gambling den was raided by bandits and \$700 in coin was taken. The robbers escaped.

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